

Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1214.]

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1796.

[VOLUME X.]

For Boston,
THE SCHOONER
JOHN,
CAPTAIN COFFIN,
WILL sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage apply to
Edward Stow, jun.
No. 76 North Front-street.
July 28.

For HAMBURG,
THE SHIP
JOHN,
ROBERT JACKSON, Master,
To sail in fifteen days,
and will immediately afterwards take in Freight for
NEWBURY PORT AND BOSTON.
To sail in all next week. For freight or passage, apply to
John Donaldson,
No. 24 Walnut-street.
July 28.

For FREIGHT,
THE BRIG
SWAN,
BENJAMIN GLASIER, Master,
FROM Liverpool. Now discharging at P. Care's wharf,
and will immediately afterwards take in Freight for
NEWBURY PORT AND BOSTON.
To sail in all next week. For freight or passage, apply to
capt. Glasier, on board, or to
Isaac Harvey, jun.
No. 5 South Water-street.
7 mo. 27.

Advertisement.
On Saturday the 30th inst. will be sold at public auction
The new ship
LIBERTY,
BURTHEN 310 tons, with her
masts and spars as delivered by
the carpenter, good judges have pronounced that she
is a faithfully built vessel, of good and well seasoned
materials, one thousand dollars will be required of the
purchaser at the time of sale, and for the remainder
a credit will be given of 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, the pay-
ments to be secured by notes negotiable at the Bank of
Alexandria, with approved endorser.
JOHN MANDEVILLE,
GEORGE CLEMERTON, &
ELISHA C. DICK.
23 dt 30th.

For Barbados,
The Brigantine
FAME,
FRANCIS KNOX, Master,
HAS good accommodations for pas-
sengers, and is expected to sail on
Thursday next. For freight of a few barrels or passage,
apply to capt. Knox, at Hamilton's wharf, or
KEARNY WHARTON.
July 23. 56]

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,
The Schooner
ANGELICA,
ONE hundred and twenty tons burthen—
six months old, a staunch, faithfully
built, fast-sailing vessel, handsomely finished off, and well
found in every particular. For terms apply to
B. RHODES,
On board said Schooner, lying at Bickley and Bohlen's
wharf, the first above Market-street.
WHERE THERE ARE FOR SALE,
A few half-bbls. Prime Me's Beef.
July 24.

For Sale or Charter,
THE SNOW
BOSTON,
BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—the may be sent
to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in
very good order—apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.
April 29.

For Sale,
Or for Charter to the West-Indies,
THE SHIP
CERES,
Philadelphia Built,
OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 bar-
rels, now discharging at Latimer's wharf. This ves-
sel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a tho-
rough examination, and as soon as discharged will be re-
ady to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
John Vaughan.
July 28.

CABLES,
From 16 to 9 1/2 inches, for sale by
Jeremiah Warder,
No. 12 North Third-street.
July 12.

Landing
From on board the Nancy, William Belcher, mas-
ter, from Bordeaux, a cargo, consisting of—
360 Hhes. CHOICE CLARET,
232 Cases of 24 bottles each CLARET,
286 do. of 24 do. WHITE WINE,
BRANDY, SWEET OIL, and
1 TRUNK of RIBBONS,
For Sale by
E. Coppinger.
July 23.

Just arrived,
220 boxes best CLARET.
Containing twelve dozen each, for sale, Wholesale & Retail, by
William Sheaff,
No. 168 High-street.
*26 July 22.

Schooner LITTLE JOHN.
FOR SALE,
THE SCHOONER LITTLE JOHN,
CAPTAIN BOYD,
ABOUT 18 months old, a very fast
falling vessel, on Virginia Pilot boat
plan, now lying at South street wharf,
and carries near 900 barrels, is ready to take
in a cargo; a liberal credit will be given.
Apply to PETER BLIGHT.
July 19.

For Sale,
The Schooner
DISPATCH,
BURTHEN about twelve hundred barrels,
a staunch, good vessel, two years old, is
newly sheathed, and in complete order to proceed on a
voyage.—For terms apply to
Joseph Anthony & Co.
July 27.

Just Arrived,
In the ship Molly, John Frost, Master, from Liverpool,
5000 Bushels Best fine flayed SALT,
600 Bushels HOUSE COAL,
And 118 Crates of QUEENS WARE assorted,
FOR SALE BY
Philip Nicklin & Co.
N. B. THE SAID
SHIP MOLLY,
IS FOR SALE OR CHARTER, she is 5
years old, Philadelphia built, of white
oak, well fitted and carries about 4000 barrels of Flour.
For terms apply as above.
July 23.

This Day commenced Landing,
At Millins wharf, the cargo of the Brig Lucy and Sloop
St. Jago, from St. Jago de Cuba—consisting of
White and Brown Box SUGAR,
MOLASSES, of an excellent quality.
COFFEE,
HIDES and HONEY. Allg.
For Sale or Charter.

The brig LUCY,
A stout, strong vessel, will carry a-
bout 1200 barrels, and may go to
sea with a very small expence.
The above will be sold for cash or approved notes.
Samuel Emery,
No. 64, South Second-street.
July 27. 796.

Take Notice,
THAT the Subscriber intends to make applica-
tion for the renewal of a Certificate, No. 1609,
for 4000 dollars, dated the 14th December, 1795, bearing
interest at 5 per cent. from 1st January, 1796, in the
name of David Dundersdale & Co. of Leeds, in York-
shire, merchants. The same is supposed to have been lost
on its way to New York, under cover to Bleeker &
March, of that place, on the 6th of January last.
Thomas M'Euen.
Philadelphia, 22d June, 1796.

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,
No. 76 High Street,
HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and
the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk
Mercery, Linnen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which
he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver
Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto
Do do do do Handkerchiefs
Some extra black taffeties, lute strings and colored Perfians
Bandana Handkerchiefs
Long and short Nankens
English Mantuas of the first quality
Damask table linen and napkins, very fine
Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment
Thread and cotton do
Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do. cloth
French cambrics, very fine
Irish Limes, do. &c. &c.
June 14.

Public Notice is given,
To the merchants and others concerned in the shipping
at State Island, under quarantine, that a Carr will
attend every morning, sundays excepted, from nine to
ten o'clock, at the Health office, No. 32 Walnut-street,
to convey provisions or other Refreshments to the Hospital,
and for the use of the crews.
It is expected that the Bags, Baskets, or other pack-
ages with supplies, will be directed with the name of the ves-
sel and captain they are intended for, to prevent mistakes
at delivery.
By order of the Board of Health for the port of Phila-
delphia, LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, Chairman.
July 13.

THE SALE OF
The TOWN, and OUT LOTS of the TOWNS
of ERIE, WATERFORD, FRANKLIN
and WARREN.
ADVERTISED for sale by the State Agents, in the Phila-
delphia Gazette and Universal Daily Advertiser, to be
Sold in the City of Philadelphia; will commence at the City
Tavern or Coffee-House in Second-street, in the said City,
on Monday the 25th day of July inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening,
and be continued by adjournment from day to day, from
12 o'clock at noon, until two o'clock, and from 7 until 9
o'clock in the evening, until the whole of the said LOTS and
OUT LOTS are disposed of. The conditions of sale will be
made known, and the plans of the said LOTS and OUT
LOTS be shown at the time and place of sale.
By order of William Irvine, Andrew Elliot and George Wilson
Agents, EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.
July 22.

ales of India Goods.
The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Cal-
cutta and Bengal,
CONSISTING OF
A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras
COTTON and SILK GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,
Dorcas, &c. &c.
A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,
In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,
For Sale by
Willings & Francis,
No. 21 Penn-street.
June 8.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United
States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day
of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the convey-
ance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that pur-
pose.—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon
all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be
kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let
out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several du-
ties and rates following, to wit:
For and upon every Coach, 2 s. 6 d.
upon every Chaise, 1 s. 6 d.
upon every Post Chaise, 1 s. 6 d.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols.
upon every Coach, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panes work above,
with blades, glass or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed polls and
top, with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron
springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon carriages with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs,
3 dols.
For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed polls
and tops, and relying upon wooden spars, 2 dols.
The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the
District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day
of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on
Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Salsafra street, in the City
of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq. in the
County of Montgomery; and at the house of Abraham Du-
bois, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons pos-
sessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,
TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spiri-
tuous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them, one li-
cense for carrying on the business of vending of Wines, in a
less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one
license for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous li-
quors in less quantities, than 30 gallons, at the same time and
at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant
such licenses.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey
of the district of Pennsylvania.
Office of Inspection, at
Philadelphia, 28th July, 1796.

Just Arrived,
In the Snow Bolton, James Kirkpatrick, master from Li-
verpool,
5000 Bushels SALT;
100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and
An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;
FOR SALE
On board, at Pine-street wharf.—Apply to
James Campbell, or
George Latimer.
April 29.

NOTICE.
There will be sold on Thursday the 4th of August, at
the Merchants' coffee house, in Second street,
One thousand shares of the stock of
the North America Land Company.
If not previously disposed of.
Philadelphia, 20th July.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of
the following certificates, issued by Joseph Nourie,
Register of the Treasury, in the name of Roger Gril-
wold, Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut—
1 certificate, six per cent. domestic stock, No. 13,907
—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from
the first day of January, 1796, for 1597 65-100 dol-
lars, three per cent. domestic stock, No. 10,682
—dated December 16, 1795, bearing interest from the
first day of January, 1796, for 994 30-100 dollars.
1 ditto, deferred stock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th
December, 1795, bearing interest from the first Janu-
ary, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.
Said certificates are supposed to have been lost or
stolen in this city some time in December or January
last.
JOSEPH THOMAS,
No. 59, North Front-street.
Philadelphia, July 21, 1796.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,
THE time of a strong, healthy NEGRO MAN, who
has from 8 to 9 years to serve. He is acquainted
with farming and house-work.
Enquire at this Office.
July 29.

A collection of Papers,
ON the subject of bilious Fevers, prevalent in the Uni-
ted States for a few years past
Compiled by NOAH WEBSTER,
Is this day come to hand, price One Dollar. Sold by
W. YOUNG, MILLS & SON,
Bookellers and Stationers, No. 52 Second-street, the cor-
ner of Chestnut-street.
July 29.

FOR SALE,
WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old,
in pipes and hogheads
Claret, genuine old, in cafes
Gam, in pipes, from Holland
Earthen Ware, in crates
Basket Salt, in hogheads
Shots, Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9
Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead
Steel, German and Ruffia, in barrels
Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,
Tin plates—An invoice Stationary, by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
July 29.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
WAS STOLEN, last evening, from the pasture of the
subscriber, a black Rockingham GELDING, 15
hands high, has a star, and some white under his
throat, (the part being formerly chafed); has a leather on
his neck, the mane on the near side, his foot-locks fretted
with a dog, and is a horse of much bone and size. Who-
ever secures him with the thief, shall have the above re-
ward, or for the Horse alone a very generous compensa-
tion.
JOHN LAWRENCE.
July 7.

TO BE LET,

A large convenient three story Brick House, pleasantly
situated, on the west side of Second-street, opposite to the
New-Market; now in the occupation of Henry Clymer.
Apply to
William Bingham.
July 27.

For Sale,
A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chestnut
street, between Front and Second streets, in which
Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and
now do) carried on business.
Possession will be given in one month. Tooner.
For terms apply to WILLIAM LELLS, or
HECTOR CALBRAITH.
April 21.

Just Arrived
In the brig Berley, from Jamaica, and for sale by
the subscribers.
Forty thousand wt. of very prime Coffee
in hogheads and bags
And, in the schooner Hope, from New Orleans.
BEEF
COTTON
HIDES and
LOGWOOD.
A liberal credit will be given for Approved Notes.
Richard and James Potter.
July 27.

A Country Seat to be sold.
ABOUT seven acres and a half of land near the three
mile stone on the road leading to Gray's gardens and
extending with gentle declivity from the said road to the
river Schuylkill—on which are erected, a convenient
framing house suitable for a tenant, a frame barn and stable,
a large Brick House forty-eight feet front, two stories
high, a very elegant piazza fronting the river, the whole
breadth of the house supported with turned pillars, floor-
ed with cedar plank, commanding an extensive and pic-
turesque view of the Middle Bridge, Gray's Gardens, the
Seat of Wm. Hamilton, Esq. the Turnpike Road and
Canal. The improvements are all new—and the ground
conveniently divided and inclosed by new cedar fences.
For terms apply at No. 151 Market-street.
July 27.

War-Office of the United States,
May 4th, 1796.
THE following Rules, explanatory of those published
the 15th February, 1789, are to be observed by all
persons entitled to Lands, in pursuance of resolves of
Congress.
Every certificate of the acknowledgment of a deed or
power of attorney, either before a notary public or other
magistrate, must, in addition to what is usual, set forth
that the person making the acknowledgment is known to
the notary or other magistrate; for which purpose words
of the following import must be inserted in the certificate.
"And I do moreover certify that the said A B making
this acknowledgment has been for personally
known to me."
If the notary or other magistrate has reason to believe
that he is the person he represents himself to be, he will
also certify it.
And if the proof be made by a witness or witnesses, he or
they must swear to the general state of their knowledge of
him, which matter must be set forth in the certificate; and
the notary public, or other magistrate, before whom the
acknowledgment is made, must also set forth that the wit-
ness or witnesses has or have been for upwards of
personally known to him.
If a justice of the peace is employed, the clerk of the
court of the corporation or county must certify that such
person is a justice of the peace of the county or corpora-
tion as the case may be, and that full faith is due to his
acts as such.
JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
May 12.

Asstetion and James Humphreys,
CONVEYANCERS,
HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-street,
next door but two to the corner of Deck-street,
where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at
a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and dispatch.
They likewise buy and sell Real Estates upon commis-
sion, and procure Money upon Loan on good security.
The business of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTA-
RY PUBLIC is also transacted at the said office as usual
by
ASSTETION HUMPHREYS.
N. B. Good Notes discounted.
July 5.

University of Pennsylvania,
July 16, 1796.
THE Summer Vacation will take place on Monday next,
the 18th inst. and continue for FOUR weeks.—The differ-
ent SCHOOLS with the several TUTORs will accordingly re-
assemble on Monday, the 15th day of August.
By the Faculty, Wm. ROGERS, Secy.

Washington Canal Lottery,
No. 1.
WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorized
the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand,
two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting
a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Po-
tomac to the Eastern Branch Harour:
The following is the SCHEME of No. 1.
Viz: 1 Prize of 20,000 dollars, 20,000
1 ditto 10,000 10,000
71st drawn } 5,000 35,000
Tickets, each }
6 ditto 1,000 6,000
10 ditto 400 4,000
20 ditto 100 2,000
55 ditto 50 2,750
5750 ditto 12 69,008
To be raised for the Canal, 26,250
5850 Prizes, 175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.]
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, = 175,000
The Commissioners have taken the Securities re-
quired by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of
the prizes.
The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without
delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely
notice will be given.
Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the
drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for
the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.
(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.
City of Washington, Feb. 11.

Messrs. Claypoole,

On perusing your paper of Monday, under the head of New-York, dated July 22d, I read with that emotion which every philanthropic mind must feel, the unwarrantable arrest of two citizens of the United States, named Davis and Martin. The cause of their being impressed was, they had neither of them documents to prove they were Americans—and their persons, which had much the resemblance of men-of-war-men, betrayed the officer into an error who took them out of the ship Chatham, at Gravesend. If an active disposition had been shewn by the persons whose duty it was, to procure an oath attested before Mr. Johnston the American Consul in London, certifying the two men in question were Americans, and delivered in before the Regulating captain at that port, before they were sent down to the Nore, it would have been strictly attended to. In reply to the latter part of the charge speaking of the non-attention to the certificates of citizenship, I beg to contradict, as far as has related to myself, having commanded ships many years, and within two years last past in particular. I have never lost a seaman who had a certificate of his citizenship about him, but have met the most polite treatment from officers of men of war and press gangs in general. The diabolical practice of taking men into a service, contrary to their inclination, cannot be defended, but a service once established so extensive as the navy of Great-Britain, requires unjust means to obtain men sufficient to answer their purpose, for those stationed in the West or East-Indies especially. Mr. Johnston does grant certificates to Americans, where the sailors have none from their own country; but to prevent their being impressed, they can obtain one by applying to him, and the fee I have always understood was an emolument to the clerks for their extra trouble attendant on that duty—and three weeks is long enough for sailors to be strolling in Wapping; they indeed generally contrive to part with their dollars in much less time, and after they have shipped again for their homeward passage, the commander can and ought to see his men protected, independent of further expense, by a legal application to the American Consul. Indeed, I accuse my brother commanders with negligence, for not seeing their men in possession of certificates of citizenship, at the time he pays them their month's advance, before he sails from home. This would effectually keep his crew together on an European voyage in particular. My motive for noticing this insertion of York news, is no other than to declare truth and detect fallacy; for if opinions are formed by the seamen, that protections are useless, we shall find much difficulty in procuring men to work our ships, and those we may get at most extravagant wages.

J. B. J.

For the Gazette of the United States.

HISTORICAL NOTICES Of the Kingdom of Sardinia.

(CONTINUED.)

To complete the Duke's misfortunes, the city of Geneva, the sovereignty of which he claimed, seized this opportunity to assert its freedom, and also revolted against the Duke. The Duke's army, which had been produced also that of the neighboring territories. The Genevans boldly asserted their independence against the Duke; and by the assistance of the Swiss canton of Berne, were enabled to defeat all his efforts. Taking advantage of his imbecility, while overwhelmed by the armies of France, they also seized all the castles and places of strength in the neighbourhood. The canton of Berne at the same time conquered the Pais de Vaud. The canton of Fribourg, too, although they had no quarrel with the Duke, were unwilling to lose so favorable an opportunity, and seized a considerable part of Charles's territory. Being still retained by the two cantons, these acquisitions have become the most valuable part of their territory, and add considerably to their power.

The treachery of the marquis of Saluces was the means of restoring to Charles many towns in Piedmont; and this principality would have been reconquered with the same facility that is requisite to march through it, had not the governor of Fossano detained the Imperial army a month before that inconsiderable place. Thus the treason of Saluces was checked. A truce for three months ensued; this stipulated that each party should retain what they possessed. A truce for ten years followed, in 1535, by which Francis I. was secured in possession of half the Duke's dominions. The Emperor still retained possession of the other cities not ceded to the French, and the unfortunate Duke found himself shut up in Nice, the only corner of which he kept possession. He saw the rest divided between a powerful invader and the ally to whose protection he had trusted. Thus exhibiting a sad monument of the imprudence of those who, by taking part in the quarrel of mighty neighbors, are crushed and overwhelmed in the flock.

In 1543, war having broken out afresh, the Duke of Savoy was besieged in Nice by the French, in conjunction with the Turkish admiral Barbarossa, who had been joined by a French fleet with a body of land forces under the Duke d'Enguieu. The town was gallantly defended by Montfort, a Savoyard gentleman, who stood a general assault and repulsed the enemy, before he retired into the castle. In that fort, situated on a rock, on which the enemy could make no impression, and which could not be undermined, he held out so long that Doria had time to advance with his fleet. Upon intelligence of this, the siege was raised.

Shortly after this period Charles died. By the treaty of Chateau Carré in 1559, the duchy of Savoy, principality of Piedmont, the country of Bresse, and most of the other territories were restored to his son Philibert Emanuel, at that time commander of the Spanish armies.

PITTSBURCH, July 23.

Correspondence between General Wilkinson of the American army, and Colonel England, of the British army, commanding at Detroit.

Head Quarters, Greenville, May 27, 1796.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer you my hearty congratulations, on the final ratification of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between our respective countries, officially announced to me by the minister of war, and promulgated in the gazettes, which I do myself the pleasure to enclose to you.

As the delivery of the posts, held by your royal master's troops, within the limits of the United States, makes one condition of the compact; it is my wish to concert with you, the measures which

may be deemed expedient, to the faithful execution of this stipulation, and to prevent any unnecessary interval, between the periods of your evacuation and of my occupancy.

I stand in perfect readiness for the operation, and entertaining no doubt that the treaty will be fairly, fully and punctiliously executed, on the part of his majesty, it becomes my duty to request information from you, of the day on which it may be convenient for you to withdraw the troops under your command, from the territory of the United States.

My aid-de-camp, Capt. Shaumburg, will have the honor to deliver this letter to you, and he will receive and forward your answer to me, by express, to meet the advanced corps of the army, in the vicinity of Roche de Bout.

With much personal respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES WILKINSON, Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. ENGLAND, of the 24th Regt. British Infantry, or Commanding Officer, at Detroit.

Detroit, June 10, 1796.

SIR,

I HAD the honor of receiving by your aid-de-camp, Capt. Shaumburg, your letter under date the 27th ult. mentioning your wish to concert with me, such measures as may be deemed expedient for delivering up this post to you, and requesting to know the day that it would be convenient for me to withdraw the troops under my command from the territory of the United States.

And in answer beg to inform you, that in consequence of orders from his Excellency Lord Dorchester, buildings are erecting on the ground directed by his Excellency to be occupied on the opposite side of this river, for the accommodation of his majesty's troops, and the protection of his stores, preparatory to evacuating this post, agreeably to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between Great-Britain and the United States, and that those buildings are in great forwardness, but not having as yet received his final orders to evacuate the posts under my command, it is not possible for me to fix on a day for that purpose.

I have, however, strong reasons for supposing, that those orders will not be unnecessarily delayed, and when I receive them it will afford me much pleasure in communicating to you, the time that I shall be able to withdraw the troops, and to concert with you such measures as may be deemed expedient for your immediately occupying the posts under my direction.

I beg further to add, that from the preparations already made, a few days will be sufficient to accomplish the transport of the troops and the remaining stores, to the post ordered to be occupied on the opposite side of this river.

I have the honor to be,

With much personal respect and esteem,

SIR,

Your very obedient, and

most humble servant,

(Signed)

Col. ENGLAND,

Col. Commdr.

Brig. Gen. WILKINSON, Comd'g the troops of the United States, &c. &c.

MEADVILLE, on the Banks of French Creek,

July 7.

It will no doubt be agreeable to every friend of America, to mark the progress of civilization in a part of the country, where a few months since no bright ray appeared to illumine the country, but clouds of darkness and death thrown over it by savage murder and destruction.

The inhabitants of this place and its vicinity convened on Monday last, the 5th inst. under an elegant bower, erected for the purpose, to celebrate the DAY—the glorious day, on which the citizens of America became a free and independent people. After partaking of an agreeable repast, the following toasts were drank, each accompanied with martial music and a discharge of the arms by Lieut. Butler's detachment.

1. The cause of Liberty throughout the world.
2. The President of the United States.
3. The memory of the heroes who fell in defence of our Liberties.
4. The Republic of France.
5. General Wayne and the western army.
6. The Marquis de la Fayette.
7. The patriots of Ireland.
8. The United States of America—May the rays of science enlighten the minds of her citizens, and the principles of friendship and unanimity be diffused through their hearts.
9. The State of Pennsylvania.
10. The settlement and population of the country in which we now reside.
11. The treaty with Spain, whereby we obtain the free navigation of the Mississippi.
12. The treaty with Britain, whereby we obtain the western posts.
13. The Indian treaty, whereby we now sit down under our vine and fig-tree in peace and safety.
14. The American Fair.
15. The Day—Nine cheers.

Thus, when almost the whole world are at war, wading through seas of blood to obtain freedom, we are rejoicing, reflecting upon our happy fate, looking back towards those who are following our example to obtain Independence, and forward to the natives, many of them now in our view, who, instead of the war-whoop, and battle-axe, are approaching with the benign aspect of friendship, and singing the song of peace. The celebration of the day was concluded with the utmost decorum.

ALBANY, July 22.

Considerable quantities of European and India goods are daily sending off from and passing thro' this city for Montreal, Quebec and other places in Lower Canada.

A free trade with Canada, which Mr. Jay's treaty guarantees, embraces two important objects of commercial advantage to the United States—the

receiving from us large supplies of foreign goods which have paid the accustomed duties at our ports—and giving in return, specie, skins and peltries. We already begin to feel these advantages.

A letter from a gentleman in New-York, by the last mail, gives us the melancholy tidings, that the yellow fever is actually making its appearance again in the city. The late refreshing rains, we hope, will nip this dreadful malady in its first onset, and arrest its progress.

N. B. W. Y. O. R. K. July 26, 1796.

Messrs. Blanchard and Baker, have the pleasure to inform the subscribers and other citizens of New-York, that the balloon is arrived from Bolton, and that it is at the house adjoining which the ascension will take place, that the house will be erected to suspend the balloon in with all speed, and the amphitheatre will also be built as soon as possible. That the tickets will be prepared and ready for delivering within a few days, and the subscribers will be waited on with their tickets, and it is hoped that no person will lose the present opportunity in purchasing a ticket to see the balloon and all the apparatus for inflating the same, as it must be expected that the present ascension will be the last in America, on account of the great expence attending this charming philosophical experiment.

ALEXANDRIA, July 19.

Translated for the COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Abstract from the Journal of Commerce, printed at Paris the 28th Germinal (April 17) and brought by the ship Potomack Chief, captain Chunn.

Prices of Merchandise at Bourdeaux, the 21st Germinal (April 9.)

In Specie.
Starch, 10 sols a pound.—Steel, 19 do. do.—American Beef, 72 livres a barrel.—Butter, 80 do. a quintal.—Prussian Blue, 12 do. a pound.—Wax Candles, 2 do. 15 sols a do.—Mould do. 13 sols a do.—Pitch and Tar, 19 livres a barrel. Wheat, 14 do. a quintal. Chevin, 10 do. a do. Copper, 12 do. a do. Whitelead, 90 do. a do. Yellow bees wax, 48 sols a pound. Foreign Coal, 500 livres a ton. Country do. 370 do. a do. Country Hemp, 40 do. a quintal. Ashes made of Tartar, 40 do. a do. Flanders' Glue, 15 sols per pound. English do. 22 do. a do. Essence of Therbentine, 45 livres a quintal. Brandy by barrel of 50 veltes, 272 do. a barrel. Swedish Iron assorted, 36 do. a quintal. Do. do. in sheet, 48 do. a do. Do. do. in rods, 30 do. a do. Green Cod Fish, 25 do. a do. Gall Nuts, 30 sols a pound. Black do. 45 do. a do. Pot Ashes, 50 livres a quintal. Salt Pork, 90 do. a barrel. Carolina Rice, 21 do. a quintal. Roshin, 5 do. a do. Marseilles Soap, 12 sols a pound. Liquid do. 18 livres a quintal. Common Salt, 4 do. the mine.
N. B. The French livre is valued at 18 cents and 15-100ths. The said livre is composed of 20 sols; and the French pound is two ounces more than the American.

YORK, (Penn.) July 27.
BY REQUEST.

Departed this life at two o'clock on the morning of Sabbath last, at the age of 27 years, Miss ANNA KENNEDY, daughter of Robert Kennedy. Of her it may be said, she was justly respected when living, and lamented now dead? We justly ascribe to her an informed mind—affable and agreeable manner—mildness of temper—modest and agreeable in conversation. A pattern of obedience to parents useful in the station of life, allotted her. (She sometime taught a young ladies' school) All her other virtues received additional lustre, from this, she was a christian and lived in that faith that hath for its foundation and warrant the divine promises. This was her consolation at death—and gave her fortitude, patience and submission under her painful and lingering disease a consumption (which she laboured under for about two years.) Her sufferings were very great, and for several weeks before death, the expiring lamp of life seemed hovering (ready) yet, reluctant; to depart. We may apply to her under her affliction, the words of the poet:

"The Saint sustain'd it,
But the Woman Died."
A very great number attended the funeral to the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. ROBERT CATTBART, delivered a discourse from these words—"Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

We this day give a translation of the letters which have passed between M. Barthelemi and the State of Basle—Switzerland. They are important; and the answer of the latter shews the spirit and firmness which still exists among that hardy and independent people. The subject of dispute, if we recollect rightly, was occasioned by a recent appearance of the Swiss Cantons to favor the passage of the Prince of Conde, with a corps of emigrants through their territory; and some delay which attended the recognition of M. Barthelemi as Minister to the Republic.

ALGERINE TREATY.

By the Snow Pallas, arrived last evening from Cadiz, the TREATY ENTERED INTO WITH ALGIERS, we understand has been received.

Late last evening the brig Commerce, Capt. W. he left on the 23d June.

Capt. D. informs, that every circumstance respecting the French victories in Italy is kept a profound secret there; that (the account via Alicant, here inserted, notwithstanding) there is still danger for the American flag up the Streights; the American Ambassador at Cadiz had obtained three months indulgence from Algiers, after the expiration of the term for the reception of the *Cash*, but that, a Cruiser had appeared off Gibraltar, with several boats, and boarded an English vessel supposing her to be American, but let her go on finding the mistake; the American Captains had been again

cautioned by the American Ambassador through the Consuls, not to proceed higher up. A number of Danes had been taken some time since, but peace was again procured for them (which, it is probable, the Alicant informer refers to) but nothing short of the 300,000 dollars will continue the months indulgence required.

Capt. D. also informs, that Admiral Man's Squadron arrived there to rest a few days before he sailed—and that Admiral Richery's Squadron was still at Cadiz, one ship and one frigate short of Man's force.

[Argus.]

[Continuation of foreign advices received by the ship Briseis, Capt. Breuth, from Bourdeaux.]
Translated for the Daily Advertiser.

FRANCE.

Letter of M. Barthelemi, Ambassador of the French Republic to the Canton of Basle, 9th of May, 1796.

Magnificent Lords,
The orders of the executive directory of the French Republic, oblige me to recal the attention of your worthy state, to the circumstances and the motives which dictated the declaration which I was directed to present to you on their part, on the 16th of Germinal last, the answer which you gentlemen made thereto, has not answered their expectation. Charged with the defence of the territory of the republic, and with the care of its glory, it is the duty of the Executive Directory to anticipate events; it is their duty to baffle by denouncing to you the projects of the enemies of France, and of its republican constitution; it is their duty to invite you to take measures capable of securing your neutrality, and of making it respected they have asked of you what those measures were. If the terms of their declaration were severe, it was because its object was important; because the schemes and designs of our enemies already more than once concerted, gave them a right to entertain disquietudes and suspicions; because positive information announced that they were disposed to renew them; because also at that moment it was necessary for them to be informed of the unequivocal sentiments of many of the Helvetic states, some of whom had not feared to doubt the existence of the French republic, by refusing voluntarily to pronounce upon the acceptance of the letters of credit of its ambassador, and in postponing the period of their determinations by outrageous and ridiculous delays.

When a government so powerful as that of the French Republic is thus slighted, when that slight arises from the machinations of guilty fugitives whose every step tends to exciting dissensions in their country against which they are in a permanent conspiracy, while at the same time, they are endeavouring to draw down in their fall those states who are so blind as to be misled by them; when the Swiss Cantons, the ancient allies of France, dare to hold a conduct so reprehensible, is it so strange that the Executive Directory should for a moment arrest its good will and regard you with mistrust? There are other considerations upon which I do not think it necessary here to enlarge; they are no doubt painful and respect the security which the French Republic wish to find in the sentiments and affections of the government and people of Neutral States. Such gentlemen are the views which have animated and still continue to animate the Executive Directory. I expect from you without delay, a frank and amicable explanation which will dispel their doubts and restore to your state their sentiments of good will. They have given me their orders for my further government in case your answer does not fulfil that object. I pray God, &c.

Letter of the State of Basle, to Monsieur Barthelemi, Ambassador of the French Republic, May 11, 1796.

"We feel with sincere pain from the letter of your Excellency, of the 20th Florad, that our sentiments appear to be misunderstood, and that we are in a situation to lose the good will of the Executive Directory of the French Republic. As soon as war was declared, we promised a neutrality; from that time it hath been constantly the object of our care, of our zeal, and of our solicitude, and many are the sacrifices which it hath cost us to maintain it amidst the dangers to which at certain periods it hath been exposed. Nothing can more deeply afflict us than to find the fidelity of our conduct and the purity of our intentions doubted, since both the one and the other forms the most solid basis of our honor, of our independence, and of our tranquillity; we beg your Excellency, to assure the government from which you hold your powers, that we will never depart from those principles which have been transmitted to us by our predecessors, and that it is our highest ambition to commit the deposit unshaken, to those who shall succeed us; this is the first duty of our stations, and is the true means to secure to ourselves the confidence and the gratitude of our Fellow-Citizens.

It remains to add that since our letter of the 9th of April we have confined ourselves to the simple measures of maintaining our neutrality. Our uneasiness on this head having been communicated to the Imperial Ministry, he wrote to us by order of the Emperor, that he certainly had not the least thought of doing or suffering the Emigrants to do any thing which should affect the neutrality of our Territory.

We have prepared our signals and our alarm guns, which on account of the armistice, and the winter season, were not in a state fit for service; by these means it is well known we can in a few days collect a very large force.—We are training our militia, and they are ready to march at the first signal. The contingents of the other Cantons, which are now with us, have received express orders to double their vigilance on the posts which are entrusted to them. The representatives of the Helvetic body residing with us, to take cognizance of the state of things, to act in the name of the whole confederation, and to give in our reasons to their constituents intelligence of any dangers which may threaten our countries, will let nothing pass which can secure the peace of our common country; we have ourselves written to our allies reminding them of their treaties which unite us, and we have received from them

an unanimous assurance that they are all ready to fly to our assistance and to defend our frontiers. We conclude with praying your excellency to transmit these details to the Directory, and to warn them above all things, against those exaggerated relations which from an excess of zeal to serve them may be transmitted to them.

HAMBURG, 30th April.

We hear from the confederation of Podolia, that the former sword-bearer of Lithuania, Ogniski, who lately went from Paris for Constantinople, is the principal head of it, and he is already arrived there. Among the other chiefs we again discover the Polish Kociol, who made himself known in the last revolution. As for the rest we have as yet only received imperfect details of this confederation and of its means. But what may be regarded as certain is, that if the unfortunate Poles are continuing means to recover their liberty, Catherine on the other hand is doing all in her power to rivet their chains.—She hath lately issued an order, obliging the parents of girls who have arrived at the age of ten years, to deposit their marriage portions in the Imperial Treasury. She has likewise taken upon herself to choose husbands for them. It is to be seen that the Empress hopes, by this forced deposit to restrain the Poles, who will dread a confiscation of a valuable part of their property; it is also as easy to foresee that she will choose none but Russian husbands, under the idea that children will arise from such marriages who will forget the country of their mothers, and consider themselves as belonging to that of their fathers. It must be conceived, that if that plan is put into execution, it will have the effect which the court of Russia expects, but its execution produces an extreme indignation. Never before hath any despot shown so effectually an utter contempt for the feelings of nature, and of those rights which are held sacred among the civilized nations of the world, nor have men at any time been made more bitter to feel their slavery. If the cabinets of Europe mean to oppose the ambitious views of Russia—upon the whole they think they can make use of the Poles to work a diversion, they should profit by the indignation which this new tyranny has excited in that unhappy country. The king of Prussia is busy in raising large bodies of cavalry in his new Polish possessions. He thus recruits his army with troops reputed excellent cavalry, and takes from the country those, who having the greatest courage and ability, would be the most dangerous to his new dominions.

LYDEN, May 7.

The question whether neutral vessels may navigate the Scheldt, is not yet decided; it is still a subject of negotiation between the French and Batavian Republics. A paper published in that city observes, that Admiral Van Stabel has taken a vessel from Hamburg under his convoy, the passage of that ship could not be considered as a proof that the indefinite liberty of the Scheldt was determined.

PARIS, 5 Prairial.

The Austrian hath broken the truce, and on the 12th of this month (May 31), hostilities will recommence. He hath dared to provoke us at the moment we were passing the Po, while we were conquering at Lody.—He was then ignorant of those triumphs, and doubted the invincible ardor of our heroes: Now convinced of his impudence and of his misfortunes, he retires from those camps from which he had menaced us, and seeks his safety behind intrenchments, which will form but a feeble barrier against our two hundred thousand bayonets.

The Directory have addressed a Proclamation to the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and of the Rhine.—They remind them of that honorable and sacred debt which they have at this moment to pay to those who within one month have made such advances of that common tribute which all owe to their country.

The obliquity of that ferocious enemy who in his humiliation, still dares to brave them, should rouse their courage; like the Tiger who grows around the prey which resists him, he retains in his defeat the cruelty of his character.—He is allured by blood, and is but the more furious for the strokes he receives.—Despair hath tempted him to break a truce which he himself had demanded, at a time when our armies after a judicious retreat had taken an impregnable position, and which would not have been granted to him, but from the hope of Peace. The Trumpet of War hath sounded the hour of vengeance, and that Peace which he hath refused, he will soon think himself too happy, if he could obtain it.

Courier du Corps Legislatif.

DINANT, 19th Floreal.

The situation of our country is generally pretty much the same. The day before yesterday, they shot here two deserters from the Republican troops, who had been chiefs among the Chouans—they submitted to their fate with firmness. Some days before, several soldiers of the main army, accused of theft, rape, and plunder, were condemned by the military commission, to two years imprisonment in irons.

Jamin, the son, returning to this place from Bechuel, was assassinated by the Chouans; his body was found in the highway, pierced with several wounds, by shot, and by the sabre. The exclusive patriots, of our country, under the pretext that he was a Chouan, rejoice at a misfortune which has plunged an amiable family in grief. It is to be remarked, that he has always fought against the Chouans, but with those exclusive patriots, every person who does not belong to their infernal band is nominated a Chouan.

BRUSSELS, 18 Floreal (May 17.)

Gen. Jourdan, accompanied by several Field Officers and Engineers, visited the new positions of his army on the Upper Rhine, in the environs of Bingen, Bacharach, and Biezenfeld. He left in several places Engineers who are directed to construct new fortifications, and repair the old ones.—After this inspection of his army, Jourdan returned to Coblenz, where he daily holds councils of war. As to the rest there is not yet any appearance that the truce will be soon broken. The French

Austrian, and Saxon officers, daily give entertainments to each other, hunt together, and in fine are on the very best terms with each other—the enemy's Generals show on all occasions, their esteem for the bravery of the French.

Letters which are received from the environs of Coblenz, Treves, and Handlsbach, give a frightful picture of the dreadful misery which reigns in those unhappy countries—the inhabitants of the country are there reduced to the most cruel distress, their property is taken from them by way of requisition, they have neither provision nor cattle, in fine nothing to lessen their horrible condition. Notwithstanding the severe methods which are used to supply the wants of the army, it is not uncommon for them to want meat for 8 days. The forced loan has completed the rigorous fate of this part of Germany; facing the impossibility of withstanding the sums demanded, they have lessened the first taxes.—Peace is the only remedy for their evils.

Philadelphia, July 30.

From a Correspondent.

Americans, learn to be wise by others' harms, and you shall do full well.

THE weak powers engaged in the war have a terrible time of it. Spain was overmatched by France, and got out of the scrape by yielding up to her the half of Hispaniola—which, in the hands of an industrious people, would be worth, either for revenue or rich productions, as much as a third rate European kingdom.

Holland got out of the war against France by losing her independence as a nation, her forts and towns were taken. Her vast magazines of military stores, her ships and naval arsenals, which the wealth and industry of two ages had collected, were seized by the conqueror. The very pictures from her town halls, the master pieces of the immortal Dutch painters, are carried away to France. There they are exhibited as trophies of the weakness and degradation of that once unconquerable people. A state of conquest is bad enough, altho' it may be concealed under the name of regeneration and fraternity. To pay tribute to the conqueror, to receive his troops and pay them for holding the state in subjection! behold, Americans, what follows the loss of independence, and resolve while you behold it, to do and suffer infinitely more than the Dutch did before you surrendered it.

The Dutch got out of the war against France, and into a war with England, by which (strange as it may seem after their other losses) they are liable to lose more. The Cape of Good Hope, their West India and East India possessions are too rich to be spared, and too weak to be defended.

Sardinia sinks likewise under the conqueror, and what has he saved? his realm, his future security or his honor! Read the Treaty and judge for yourselves whether he could have lost more.

The Duke of Parma, in the like manner, surrenders at discretion, pays money and puts the foot of a mallet on his own neck.

The German Princes whose territories have been conquered are not so badly off; as the Empire and the Austrian monarchy are still in force and struggling to wind up the war in a manner that will procure the restitution of their dominions.

The powerful king of Prussia gained money by the loan of his assistance, and is watching his opportunity to profit further by the contest.

The Emperor is little exposed to further loss in his hereditary dominions, and still contends to recover Brabant and Lombardy.

G. Britain being superior at sea, goes on adding to her already too extensive colonial possessions.

Thus we see how very unequally the lot of war falls upon the weak and the strong.

America, compared with France or England, is weak in war. She is ill-situated and worse prepared to make or keep conquests.

Let her sons then cast a reflecting eye over the disastrous fate of the nations whose military force greatly exceeded hers, and who nevertheless have lost (as we have seen) their territory, their honor, their wealth and their independence. Had America joined in the war, she would have gained nothing—and when losses were to be repaired or sacrifices made, she, as the weaker, would have been left, and perhaps called upon, by her ally to make them. To save or to recover her colonies, finally (for ever allies love themselves best) would suffer America to be dispossessed of the right to the whale and Newfoundland fisheries, or of the Western territory, or the right to the navigation of the Mississippi—perhaps if the war proved unsuccessful, to cede a Southern State or two.

Americans think of your happy lot and be wise to discern the things that belong to you

P E A C E.

Citizen Bache is in a very great hurry to have capt. Pigot hanged because Greenleaf has told us a story of his whipping an American captain. This is exactly in the style of Revolutionary justice. The profound citizen forgot that the other side of the question had not been heard.—"O wife young Judge!"

A Boston ship (name unknown) arrived at Hamburg from Bengal, a few days previous to the sailing of the Hamony.

Lately died at sea, Capt. Hugh A. Mackie, of the ship Canton, of this port. The Canton being damaged by a storm on her voyage from Madras to China, bore away for Manila, where she was condemned as unfit for service. Unhappily Capt. Mackie died three days before the ship arrived at that place. All who knew the Captain will readily acknowledge that the United States have lost in him a most able seaman, as well as a man of the most amiable disposition and manners.

We learn by Capt. Strong, in eight days from Charleston, that 20,000 dollars had been collected for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the late calamitous fire.

Arrivals at New York.

Ship	Days.
Ship Dispatch, Carpenter,	Isle of May, 30
Brig Commerce, Dowers,	Gibraltar, 36
Pallas,	Cadiz, do.
Sloop Prudent, Pupil,	Jamaica 30
Delight, Warner,	Port-au-Prince, 10

[Translated for the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.]

From Hamburg papers.

PARIS, May 8.

Council of Five Hundred.

Sitting of the 7th. Chenier reports on the proposition for depositing of the ashes of Descartes in the Pantheon. After a lively panegyric on that philosopher, he proposes to transport on May 29th the ashes of Descartes to the Pantheon. The Directory, the National Institution and the Foreign Ministers were to attend that ceremony. But what was the surprise of Chenier, when Mercier rose and asked, how little Descartes deserved the character of a great man by his romantic system, and that he, instead of advancing the sciences, had obstructed their progress for a whole century. On this occasion Mercier inveighed against modern philosophy, with which all is calculation, that sullies the sentiment; Voltaire was rather roughly handled by the way. "Did not they," says Mercier, "open the gates of the Pantheon to that famous enemy of morals and manners, to that miserable sycophant, who offered up incense to kings, and even could not conceal his slavish principles in his tragedy Brutus. Voltaire in his numerous writings never paid any respect to what is good, just, honest or holy." Mercier gave it as his opinion, that the council is no academy, and can decree the honor of the Pantheon only to legislators and heroes.

By an order of the Directory, the execution of which is enjoined to the Central Bureau of Police, Vadier, Amar, Voulland, Payan, Choudier, Chales and Huguet, late members of the Convention, who formerly constituted the Revolutionary Tribunal at Nantz and caused the father of General Moreau to be executed on the very day when the news of the victory gained by his son arrived, are ordered to quit Paris without delay, where they were always busy, to harangue the groupes, and to repair to their respective departments.

The introduction of the mandates causes many commotions. The soldiers, who are paid by that currency, go into shops, choose goods, as they please, enquire the price, offer mandates, and then take the goods away by violence. The merchants injured thereby in their property, now refuse to sell. This creates want, that makes the people angry. The deputies receive 2500 livres in mandates per month.

Yesterday the groupes assembled more numerous and the motions made in them, were more violent, than ever.

Since the 6th of May nobody will accept the assignats of 10,000, 2000 and 1000 livres. The Louis d'or a few days ago was 7400 livres, and it keeps still at 6,800 to 7000 livres.

THORN (West-Prussia) May 2.

We learn from Moscow, that the Russian General Valerien Suboff, has taken the command against the Persians, and the unruly people on Mount Caucasus, by putting himself at the head of 24,000 troops. The Persians are divided into two parties, one of which joined the Russians, from amongst the latter a prince has been at Petersburg two months, in order to obtain succours.

SAVANNAH, July 12.

The Federal and State Commissioners, appointed to hold a treaty with the Creek Indians, are returned to this place; the object of the State of Georgia, the procuring the lands between the Oconee, Ocmulgee and Tennessee Country has unfortunately failed; the consequences are to be dreaded. We hope to be able to give our readers some information on this subject in our next.

AUGUSTA, July 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Colerain, to his friend in this place, dated June 27, 1796.

"I wrote to you by the last post giving some account of the politics of this place. Having been here almost ever since I will endeavor to give some further account.

"It is my opinion that Jackson and Simms have damned the treaty—it seems to me the former is deranged, his arrogance overleaps any thing I have ever seen. From his want of temper he disgusted the Indians as well the Federal Commissioners. Declamatory invective made up all his oratory, and pervaded his whole deportment upon this important mission. Col. Hendricks's conduct is much approved; and had his measures been pursued the lands might have been obtained. He associated with all the gentlemen engaged in the negotiation, and gained their esteem. I think he ought to protest against the proceedings of his colleagues, but I am afraid he will not. Jackson's mean endeavors to shift the blame off his own shoulders, will I fear be too successful with the misguided people; but be assured that the Federal Commissioners and Mr. Seagrave continued to do every thing in their power as long as Jackson kept within tolerable bounds. You may rely on this account of affairs, although I can not at present descend to particulars. Some little matters have turned up here which may probably stop his career in a short time.

Philadelphia,

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 30.

Died this morning, DAVID KENNEDY, Esq. Secretary of the Land-Office in this City.

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Schoor. Collector, Milby,	Paquotank, 6
Celly, Brown,	Edenton, 13
Rainbow, Connell,	Gonsvires, 14
Brig Liberty, Daer,	Egg Harbour 3
Mary, Earl,	Hamburg.
Ship Alexander Hamilton, Kirkbride,	ditto.
Sloop St. Jago, Frarbury,	St. Jago, 39

ARRIVED AT THIS PORT.

Brig Fame, Knox,	Barbadoes
Abigail, Tufton,	Halifax
Schooner Betsey, East,	Kingston
Sloop Nancy, Woglom,	Suffolk

The Mary, Earl, has 150 passengers.

Arrived at the Port.

Porga, Arnold, Martha-Brae Schooner Industry, M'Kean, Gonaives

Abarque from Liverpool is said to be below; name unknown.—The barque —, from Aux-Cayes, is in the river.

The Editor of the Aurora has much to say about set off—it is difficult to see how the idea can be applied to any observations inserted in this Gazette, relative to instances of magnanimity and generosity on the one hand, or of injustice and cruelty on the other. The Editor of this Gazette never suppo-

sed that the villainous conduct of one nation, or the individuals thereof, could be cited in justification of the villainous conduct of another—not to the enemies of the peace of this country. The Jacobinical faction of the United States, have injected every transaction of those "exclusive Patriots" the "blood drinkers" of France, by a fit off, at the villainous transactions of the English in the East Indies. The cool deliberate murders of Frenchmen, by Frenchmen in France, have been justified by the murders pillage and devastation of the East Indies, by the British in Bengal.

The faction have long been considered as a source of credulity in Jacobin infallibility, but it was expected that they would explicitly avow their error by openly asserting, that two black beans make one white one.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Thursday last arrived the sloop Independence, Capt. Graves, in 24 days from Port-au-Prince. Left there ship Betsey, Hart, of Portland, bound for Turks Island, when he could procure hands, having had four men impressed, and the remaining three died soon after.—Capt. Graves failed in company with five Americans; one was the schooner Liberty, of Boston, which had lost her captain and mate; another the schooner Hannah, of Barnstable, bound to Charleston, which had been robbed by the brigands of 2100 dollars, and sundry other articles.

July 23.

Extract of a letter from the island of Cayenne, to a French gentleman of character in this town, dated June 2.

"The English have taken another method to procure money; they have fabricated five millions sterling in dollars, the value of each not exceeding two shillings sterling. A ship from London, belonging to Philadelphia, has been at this place; she was in ballast, but had on board 40,000 of these dollars, which the captain wanted to exchange for coffee, cotton, &c. Not succeeding in this Colony, she went down to Surinam, where also she could not purchase produce, as the people there had been informed of the intended fraud.

"The government of Surinam has been so kind as to inform us of this transaction. We do not know where the Philadelphia vessel next went to."

The ELEPHANT.

THIS surprising animal is arrived in this city on his way to Charleston. He is to be seen in High-street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, from six o'clock in the morning to Sunset.

Admittance—Half a Dollar—Children, a quarter of a Dollar. July 30 \$6000

Philadelphia, West-Chester, Strassburgh, York, and Frederick-Town STAGES.

THE proprietors of the above Stages, return their best thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the encouragement received in this line of business, and beg leave to inform the public, that they are determined to run their stages through from Philadelphia to Lancaster in one day, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th July instant, in the following manner—viz. A Stage will set out on that day at 4 o'clock in the morning, from the house of George Weed, Market-street, Philadelphia, and run by the way of Wellenetter and Strasburgh, arrive in Lancaster the same evening, on Friday morning run to Wright's ferry and exchange passengers with the York and Frederick-town stage, return and arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday, and on Monday morning following, at 4 o'clock, said stage will set out from the said George Weed's, Philadelphia, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening, on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock will set out from the house of Mrs. Edwards, Lancaster, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening, and will commence again on Thursday morning following, and continue every week.—The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Lancaster is three dollars and a half, to York, four dollars and three quarters, to Frederick town eight dollars, the like sums for 150 weight baggage, with the usual allowance of 14 lb. gratis to each passenger, and 5 pence, a mile for all way passengers. 30—\$4W

John Reilly,

George Weed.

TO LET,

A Large Cellar,

Under the Meeting-House in Walnut-street Enquire at No. 52 Second-street, corner of Chestnut-street. July 30 31

A well-finished, commodious HOUSE

For Sale, and immediate possession given, SITUATE on the north side of Spruce-street, No. 111, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The house, piazza and back buildings are three stories in height, and perfectly well adapted for the accommodation of a large family, as they contain twelve good rooms, exclusive of two celled garrets. In the yard, which is neatly paved, there are two pumps; one in a rain cistern, the other of as good water as any in the city. The cellars are dry and large. The terms of payment will be easy: a great part of the purchase-money in all probability may lay for years on interest. Apply at No. 109, next door eastward. July 30 \$2W

UNITED STATES, PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT, } Sc.

Notice is hereby given, THAT pursuant to a Writ to me directed, from the honorable Richard Peters, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District,

Will be exposed to Sale,

at the Custom-House, on Monday, the 15th day of August,

3 Bags of COFFEE
1 Bbl. SUGAR
1 Half do. TAMARINDS
2 Do. do. TAMARINDS
3 Kegs do.
2 Bags of Sugar and
3 Do. Coffee

The same having been libelled against, prosecuted, and condemned as forfeited, in the said court.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, 20th July, 1796.

By an Agent resident at Mr. Oellers's Hotel,

MINIATURE LIKENESSES

ARE taken and executed in that elegant and delicate style, which is so necessary to render a Miniature Picture an interesting jewel.

He will warrant a strong and indisputable resemblance; and he takes the liberty to lay before the public of this place his most earnest intention to deserve their patronage by his best endeavors to please.

N. B. Specimens are to be seen. May 12.

Just Published,
BY THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone House, No. 41, fourth Second street,
neatly printed in one volume quarto, price six
dollars the fine paper, or five dollars the com-
mon:

The Four Gospels,
TRANSLATED from the GREEK, with PRE-
LIMINARY DISSERTATIONS, and notes
CRITICAL and EXPLANATORY,
By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S.

Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.
The character of the Author for acuteness
and erudition has been established by his essay on
miracles in answer to David Home, the greatest
masterpiece of the kind ever published, and by his
"Philosophy of Rhetoric," and to the merit of
the present work, the result of nearly forty years
study and application, and the substance of his
course of lectures in his official capacity, the
reviewers have given ample testimony, but their ac-
count, however honorable to the work, is too long
for a place in this advertisement, the work how-
ever is now presented in an American edition at not
more than half the price of the London copy.

July 20. 4w2w
UNITED STATES,
PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,
IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY
OF THE UNITED STATES,
By WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshall of the Pennsylvania District.

WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, at
the first session of the fourth Congress, to wit, on
the twelfth day of May last past, passed an act, to re-
peal so much of an act, intitled "an act to establish the
Judicial Courts of the United States," as directs that the
alternate sessions of the Circuit Court for the District of
Pennsylvania, shall be holden at Yorktown; and for other
purposes, in the following words, to wit:

Fourth Congress of the United States:
At the first session, begun and held at the city of Phila-
delphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the
seventh of December, one thousand seven hundred and
ninety-five.

An Act to repeal so much of an act, intitled "an act to
establish the judicial courts of the United States," as di-
rects that alternate sessions of the said circuit court for
the district of Pennsylvania shall be holden at York-
town; and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That so much of the fifth section of the
act, intitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of
the United States," as directs that alternate sessions of
the circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania shall be hold-
en at Yorktown, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and
that all the sessions of the said circuit court shall, from
and after the passing of this act, be holden at the city of
Philadelphia, excepting only, when at any session of the
said court, the judges thereof shall direct the next session
to be holden at Yorktown; which they are hereby author-
ized and empowered to do, whenever it shall appear to
them to be necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all such pro-
ceeds of the said court, as may have accrued before the pas-
sing of this act, and all recognizances returnable, and all
suits and other proceedings that were continued to the
said circuit court for the district of Pennsylvania, on the
eleventh of October next, in Yorktown, shall now be re-
turned, and held continued, to the same court, on the
same day, at Philadelphia. And to the end that suitors,
witnesses, and all others concerned, may have notice of
the alteration hereby made, the Marshal of the said dis-
trict is hereby required to make the same known, by pro-
clamation, on or before the first day of August next.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
SAMUEL LIVERMORE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, May the twelfth, 1796.
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls, in the Office of the Depart-
ment of State,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.
I DO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN, that all such
proceeds of the said court as has, or may be issued, and all
recognizances returnable at Yorktown aforesaid, on the
eleventh day of October next, will be returned to the Circuit
of the United States, at the City Hall, in the city of Phila-
delphia, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of October next, at
eleven o'clock in the forenoon. And that all suits and other
proceedings that were continued to the said circuit court at York-
town, will be held and continued at the said Circuit
Court, at Philadelphia, on the same Eleventh day of Octo-
ber next, of which all persons concerned are desired to
take notice, and give their attendance thereat.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office, in the District
of Pennsylvania, the twenty-seventh day of July,
in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety-six, and of our Independence the
twenty-first.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Marshall.
July 27. 2w

FOR SALE.

A very Valuable Estate,

Called TWITTENHAM, situate in the
township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware,
7-1/2 miles from Philadelphia; and half a mile from the
new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land;
25 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime wood-
land, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are
on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms
on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well
of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables,
and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone
spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches.
The fields are all in clover, except those immediately
under tillage; and are so laid out as to have the advantage
of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly con-
venient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high
cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the
vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's
country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman,
deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

AN away from the subscriber living near Church
Hill, Queen Anne's County in the State of Maryland, about
the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam,
about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high,
has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot
smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his
clothing unknown. Any person who will secure or
bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again, shall
have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. 1aw2m.

Mr. FRANCIS,
(Of the New Theatre).
TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his
scholars and to the public: Mr. Francis intends,
on his return from Maryland, to open a public acade-
my for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He
flatters himself that his attention to his pupils hi-
therto renders any promises of conducting his future
schemes on the most liberal and strictest terms, of pro-
priety, totally unnecessary.
N. B. Private tuition as usual.
June 3. 1aw

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,
Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and district of
SOUTHWARK;
Published, and sold by
BENJAMIN DAVIES,
No. 68, High street,
(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been en-
graved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late
and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pam-
phlet with each plan, giving "some account of the
city, its population, trade, government, &c."
July 19. to & f tf

For Sale,
A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED
Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)
WITH A LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging,
the west side of Third-street, near Union-street
containing in front 34 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an
alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front
and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are
large, commodious, and completely finished: the two first
floors are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany
doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany
rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar,
which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an
oven, fire-places and pantries, a servants' hall and large
wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an
area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted.
Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story
brick house, on the north side of Union-street, contain-
ing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which
is at present occupied as a counting-house, and the upper
part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house
may at a small expense be converted into a convenient
dwelling. The front door is very handsome, and the front
and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the
last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected
bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-
house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in
the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and
in depth on the wall side of said alley 52 feet. There are
good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine
room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the re-
mainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALE & Co.,
At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear
streets.
6th month 24th, 1796.

GEORGE DOBSON,
BEGS leave to inform the Store-keepers in Town and
Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to
No. 25, fourth Third-street,
where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the
undermentioned articles—viz.
Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Yorkshire second Do. Do.
Elastic do. do.
Mix'd and Blue Coatings
Flannels, &c.
Manchester Printed Calicoes,
London Chintz ditto,
Blue and ditto Furniture,
India ditto,
Long Cloths, Cozzies, Bastes, Battilles & Cooleverins,
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Mullins,
4-4 and 5-4 India Book Handkerchiefs,
4-4 and 5-4 Scotch ditto,
4-4 & 5-4 plain do. Mullins,
4-4 & 5-4 British Jacobins,
4-4 British Checks and Stripes,
4-4 India do. do. do.
4-4 ditto Chiffons, Madras Handkerchiefs, &c.
A large assortment of figure'd and plain Mullins,
Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,
Fancy Waistcoatings,
Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,
India Nankeens,
Men's White and coloured Silk stockings.
May 9. 1aw2m

Samuel Richardet,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen
Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY
TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the
city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the
daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Bos-
ton, Baltimore, together with those of the principal com-
mercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed
and none permitted to be taken away on any account.
Tea, Coffee, Soups, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety
of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments,
will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the
choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most
approved Male Liquors from London and other breweries.
The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest
productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be
accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at
hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is
regularly kept for convenience, the Bill of Fare to be had
at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and
the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other
 requisite.

SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and
execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at
large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges
himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to pre-
serve that patronage with which he has been so distinguish-
ingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. co

For Sale,
A Valuable Grift and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour.
The Grift Mill is sixty feet by forty feet, two water wheels,
and calculated for four run of stones, with green, fans
and boulding-clothes, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws and
capable of cutting five to 600 thousand feet of Boards per
year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile
and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile
of a Landing. The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water
from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,
Several Valuable Tracts of Land,
in Pennsylvania, of all of which payment will be receiv-
ed in the notes of Messrs. Morris and Nicholson, or in
Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

Philip Nicklin & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE;
Souchoing
Hylon Skin }
Young Hylon } FRESH TEAS
Hylon and }
Imperial }
Yellow Nankeens }
China Ware, assorted in Boxes and Chests.
Quicksilver
Bandannos Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in
chests

London Market } MADEIRA WINE
London particular } in pipes, hogheads, &
New-York Market } quarter casks
Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogheads
Sugar Candy by the Box
Sail Canvas No. 1 & 2
Lead in sheets
3 Casks of Cutlery assorted
A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thick-
fets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.
3 Small packages of black sewing-filks
8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.
Nails assorted in casks
July 18. mwtf

JOHN PAUL JONES.

INFORMATION is hereby given, that the late John
Paul Jones was a proprietor of five shares (amount-
ing to about 5867 acres) in a tract of land purchased by
the Ohio Company, in the territory of the United States
of America, north-west of the river Ohio; and that his
heirs, or legal representative, on application to the direc-
tors of said company, at Marietta in the territory aforesaid,
will receive a deed of the said five shares, or rights of
said land.

The application must be made personally or by an agent,
but proper documents must be produced to prove the
claimant or claimants the legal heirs or representative of
the said Jones.

As it is not known in what country the person
or persons interested reside, it will be an act of benevolence
in every Printer in America and Europe, who shall insert
this advertisement in his paper.

In behalf of the directors of the Ohio Company,
RUFUS PUTNAM.

Marietta, May 20, 1796. [June 4] 3wvww

Law Book-Store,

No. 313, High Street.
GEORGE DAVIS begs to inform his professional
friends, that per the Ceres just arrived from London,
he has received the following scarce and valuable
books: State Trials, 21 vol. in 6 and 11 vol. Ruff-
head's Statutes at large, 16 vol. Woods' Institutes,
Coke's Entries, Rastell's do. Browne's do. Hearn's
pleader, Coke's 2d, 3d, and 4th Institutes, 2 vol. Roll's
Abridgment, Brooke's do. Bullrode's Reports, Roll's
do. 2 vol. in 1. Floyer Proctor's practice, Clarke's
Admiralty, Rutherford's Institutes, Deinoiogy, or the
Eloquence and Logic of the Bar. These with his very
large collection from Dublin now on hand, will enable
him to supply an entire library or a single book, as
gentlemen may have occasion on their immediate ap-
plication.
July 14. 2w2w

City of Washington.
SCHEME of the LOTTERY, No. II,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE
FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent } 20,000 dollars, & } 50,000
dwelling-house, } cash 30,000, are }
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 25,000 } 40,000
1 ditto 15,000 & cash 15,000 } 30,000
1 ditto 10,000 & cash 10,000 } 20,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 } 10,000
1 ditto 5,000 & cash 5,000 } 10,000
1 cash prize of } 10,000
2 do. 5,000 each, are } 10,000
10 do. 1,000 } 10,000
20 do. 500 } 10,000
100 do. 100 } 10,000
200 do. 50 } 10,000
400 do. 25 } 10,000
1,000 do. 20 } 20,000
15,000 do. 10 } 390,000

16,739 Prizes.

34,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 40,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of
Tickets, the price of 40,000 dollars will be the last drawn
ticket, and the 30,000 the last but one.

And approved notes, securing payment in either money
or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for
any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the pri-
vate buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—
Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire
fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings
it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings,
as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey
them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in
the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery.
A net deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray
the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus
will be made a part of the fund intended for the National
University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are
sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days
after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate
numbers are not produced within twelve months after the
drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards
the fund for the University; it being determined to settle
the whole business in a year from the ending of the draw-
ing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes,
are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank
of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the
amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of
the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the
Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task
a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient num-
ber of these having kindly accepted; it is hoped that the
friends to a National University and the other federal ob-
jects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the
Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets
have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the
drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and
caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal
of the tickets, has rendered the more suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.
5. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of
James Welt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston;
of John Herricks, Richmond; and of Richard Walls,
Cooper's Ferry.

FOR SALE.

A FOUNT of BREWERY, half worn; about four hun-
dred weight. Enquire at the Office of the Gazette
of the United States, No. 119 Chestnut-street. 5

To BE SOLD,
At No. 123, North Second-Street, and by several of
the Apothecaries in this City.
TRANSFERS of the right to remove pains and inflamma-
tions from the human body, as secured to Dr. ELISHA
PERKINS, by patent, with instruments and directions ne-
cessary for the practice. This mode of treatment is particu-
larly useful in relieving pains in the head, face, teeth, breast,
side, stomach, back, rheumatism, recent gout, &c. &c.
Notwithstanding the utility of this practice, it is not pre-
sented but there are cases in which this and every other
remedy may sometimes fail.
June 18. 1aw

PROPOSAL

FOR CARRYING THE

MAILS of the United States,

On the following routes, will be received by the Postmaster
at Savannah, until the first day of September next.

From Savannah by Sunbury to Newport Bridge, once a
week.

Receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday by 9 A. M. ar-
rive at Sunbury by 6 P. M. and at Newport Bridge on Sun-
day by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Newport Bridge on Sun-
day by 3 P. M. and arrive at Savannah in the evening, and at
Savannah on Monday by 6 P. M.

a. From Newport Bridge by Darien and Brunswick to St.
Mary's, once in two weeks.

Receive the Mail at Newport Bridge every other Sunday
noon, and arrive at St. Mary's the next Wednesday by 3 P. M.
Returning. Leave St. Mary's the next day, Thursday, by 8 A.
M. and arrive at Newport Bridge the next Sunday by 10 A. M.

Note 1. If either of the routes are altered by law, during the con-
tinuance of the Contracts, the Contractor is to oblige such alterations
in carrying the mail, and his pay is to be increased, or diminished, in
proportion to the distance increased or diminished by such alteration.

Note 2. The Contracts are to be in operation on the first day of
October next, and to continue for four years until the 30th Septem-
ber, 1800, inclusive.

Note 3. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival
and departure at any time during the continuance of the Contracts, he
previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense
that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 4. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing
the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 5. For every hour's delay (an avoidable accident excepted)
in arriving after the times specified in any contract, the contractor
shall forfeit one dollar. And if the delay continue until the departure
of any depending mail, whereby the mails defined for such de-
pending mail shall lose a trip, the contractor shall forfeit ten dollars
—to be deducted from his pay.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL Post Office,
Philadelphia, June 28, 1796. 1aw2w

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64 South Second street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready
for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination
of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or
any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock,
Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands,
Lots or Merchandise of any kind, or to obtain Money
on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,

Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.

Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long
Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a
complete list of all the prizes having been received at
this office.

June 6. wds

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hylon Tea;

100 ditto do. fresh Souchoing Tea;

300 Boxes China, containing small tea sets of 42
pieces;

400 pieces Bandannos.

Willings & Francis.

January 30. 1aw

To be sold,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, coun-
ty of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, contain-
ing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable pro-
portion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A
great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultiva-
tion, and very natural to the production of Red Clover.
On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house,
with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under
the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-
house. The garden is large, and contains a good collec-
tion of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees;
the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-
trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may
be informed of the terms by applying to

Andrew Hunter.

July 29. F

On Monday next, 25th inst. (July.)

Will be landed at South Street wharf, the cargoes of Superi-
West Indian and Habella, from Jamaica and Havana, con-
sisting of

Molasses in Hogheads,

Coffee in hogheads, barrels & bags,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Who has also for sale,

A quantity of Jamaica GINGER,

Pimento & } In Bags,

Cocoa, }

And 150 boxes Hambro' WINDOW GLASS, 7 by 9, will
be sold cheap.

July 20. 1st & 2nd & 3rd 100

No. 138.

District of Pennsylvania: to wit.

BE it remembered, that on the twenty-fourth day of June,
in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United
States of America, John Ormrod, of the said District, hath
deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof
he claims as Proprietor, in the words following: to wit:

"A short and candid Enquiry into the proofs of Christ's
divinity; in which Doctor Priestley's opinion concerning
Christ is occasionally considered. In a letter to a friend."

By CHARLES H. WAGGONER, D. D. and Member of the
Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

Whosoever denies the Son the same hath not the Father;
et. Let that therefore abide in you which ye have heard
"from the beginning; if that which ye have heard of Jesus
"beginning shall remain in you, ye also shall continue in
"the Son and in the Father. St. John, 1st Epist. c. ii. v. 23-
"24."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States
intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by se-
curing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors
and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein
mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

June 29. 1aw2w

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,

—No. 119—

CHESTNUT-STREET.

[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]